

TITLE 8 DEVELOPMENT CODE

DIVISION 12: GENERAL DEFINITIONS

CHAPTER 18: Definitions beginning with R.

Sections:

| | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| 812.18005 | Rare or Endangered Species. |
| 812.18010 | Reclamation, Mining. |
| 812.18015 | Recreational Use. |
| 812.18020 | Recreational Vehicle. |
| 812.18025 | Recreational Vehicle Park (R.V.P.). |
| 812.18030 | Recyclable Material. |
| 812.18035 | Recycling Facility. |
| 812.18040 | Rehabilitation. |
| 812.18045 | Related Land Use. |
| 812.18050 | Retail Sale. |
| 812.18055 | Residential Development. |
| 812.18060 | Responsible Person. |
| 812.18065 | Reversion to Acreage. |
| 812.18070 | Reviewing Authority. |
| 812.18072 | Right-of-way. |
| 812.18075 | Road or Roadway. |
| 812.18080 | Road Easement. |
| 812.18081 | Road Easement, Private. |
| 812.18085 | Road System. |
| 812.18090 | Rumpus or Recreation Room. |
| 812.18095 | Runoff. |

812.18005 Rare or Endangered Species.

"Rare or Endangered Species": As used in the Development Code or the San Bernardino County Environmental Review Guidelines, shall be as defined in Section 15380 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.18010 Reclamation, Mining

"Mining Reclamation": The combined process of land treatment that minimizes water degradation, air pollution, damage to aquatic or wildlife habitat, flooding, erosion, and other adverse effects from surface mining operations, including adverse surface effects incidental to underground mines. Mined lands are reclaimed to a usable condition which is readily adaptable for alternate land uses and creates no danger to public health or safety. The process may extend to affected lands surrounding mined lands, and may require backfilling, grading, resoiling, revegetation, soil compaction, stabilization, or other measures.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.18015 Recreational Use

"Recreational Use": Public use of land for walking, hiking, skiing, riding, driving, picnicking, camping, swimming, boating, fishing, hunting or other outdoor games or sports for which land or facilities are provided for public participation.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.18020 Recreational Vehicle.

"Recreational Vehicle": A motor home, travel trailer, truck camper or camping trailer, with or without self-propelled motive power, designed for human habitation for recreational or emergency occupation, and which may be moved upon a public highway without a special permit or chauffeur's license or both without violating any provision of the California Vehicle Code. A "Self Contained Recreational Vehicle" shall be a recreational vehicle with a kitchen sink, cooking appliance, refrigeration facilities, and a separate bathroom containing a water closet with a flush toilet, lavatory and bath tub or shower. A self contained recreational vehicle shall have adequate provisions for the sleeping, bathing, sanitation, food preparation and eating by the number of people occupying such a self-contained recreational vehicle.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.18025 Recreational Vehicle Park (R.V.P.)

"Recreational Vehicle Park": Any area or tract of land, within an area where the land use district allows recreational uses and where one (1) or more lots are rented or leased or held out for rent, or lease to owners or users of recreational vehicles for temporary occupancy.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.18030 Recyclable Material.

"Recyclable material": Reusable material including but not limited to metals, glass, plastic and paper, which are intended for reuse, remanufacture, or reconstitution for the purpose of using the altered form. Recyclable material does not include refuse or hazardous material. Recyclable material may include used motor oil collected and transported in accordance with Sections 25250.11 and 25143.2(b)(4) of the California Health and Safety Code.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.18035 Recycling Facility.

"Recycling Facility": A center for the collection and/or processing of recyclable materials. A "Certified Recycling Facility" or "Certified Processor" means a recycling facility certified by the California Department of Conservation as meeting the requirements of the California Beverage Container recycling and Litter Reduction Act of 1986. A recycling facility does not include storage containers or processing activity located on the premises of a residential, commercial, or manufacturing use and used solely for the recycling of material generated by that residential property, business or manufacturer. Recycling facilities may include the following:

(a) COLLECTION FACILITY. A "collection facility" is a center for the acceptance, by donation, redemption, or purchase, of recyclable materials from the public. Such a facility does not use power-driven processing equipment except as provided by this Title. Collection facilities may include the following:

(1) Reverse Vending Machine(s).

(2) A "small collection facility" which occupies an area of not more than five hundred (500) square feet and may include:

(A) A mobile unit;

(B) Bulk reverse vending machines or a grouping of reverse vending machines occupying more than fifty (50) square feet;

(C) Kiosk type units, which may include permanent structures;

(D) Unattended containers placed for the donation of recyclable materials.

(3) A "large collection facility" which may occupy an area of more than five hundred (500) square feet and may include permanent structures.

(b) PROCESSING FACILITY.

(1) A "Processing Facility" is a building or enclosed space used for the collection and processing of recyclable material. Processing means the preparation of material for efficient shipment, or to an end-user's specifications, by such means as baling, briquetting, compacting, flattening, grinding, crushing, mechanical sorting, shredding, cleaning, and remanufacturing. Processing facilities include the following:

(A) A "Light Processing Facility" occupies an area of under forty-five thousand (45,000) square feet of gross collection, processing, and storage area and has up to an average of two (2) outbound truck shipments per day. Light Processing Facilities are limited to baling, briquetting, crushing, compacting, grinding, shredding and sorting of source-separated recyclable materials and repairing of reusable materials sufficient to qualify as a Certified Processing Facility. A Light Processing Facility shall not shred, compact, or bale ferrous metals other than food and beverage containers.

(B) A "Heavy Processing Facility" is any processing facility other than a Light Processing Facility.

(c) REVERSE VENDING MACHINE(S).

(1) A "Reverse Vending Machine" is an automated mechanical device which accepts at least one (1) or more types of empty beverage containers, including, but not limited to aluminum cans, glass and plastic bottles, and cartons, and issues a cash refund or a redeemable credit slip with a value not less than the container's redemption value as determined by the State. A Reverse Vending Machine may sort and process containers mechanically provided that the entire process is enclosed within the machine. In order to accept and temporarily store all three (3) container types in a proportion commensurate with their relative redemption rates, and to meet the requirements of certification as a recycling facility, multiple grouping of Reverse Vending Machines may be necessary.

A "Bulk Reverse Vending Machine" is a reverse vending machine that is larger than fifty (50) square feet; is designed to accept more than one (1) container at a time; and will pay by weight instead of by container.

(d) MOBILE RECYCLING UNIT. A "Mobile Recycling Unit" means an automobile, truck, trailer or van, licensed by the Department of Motor Vehicles, which is used for the collection of recyclable materials. A Mobile Recycling Center also means the bins, boxes or containers transported by trucks, vans, or trailers, and used for the collection of recyclable materials.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.18040 Rehabilitation

"Rehabilitation": The restoration of deteriorated structures, neighborhoods and public facilities. It may involve repair, renovation, conversion, expansion, remodeling, reconstruction or any combination thereof.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.18045 Related Land Use

"Related Land Use": A land use that is supportive of the predominant land use of an area. For example: a neighborhood commercial center is a supportive use in the residential land use category.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.18050 Retail Sale

"Retail Sale": A sale of commodities or goods for personal household or farm consumption directly to the ultimate consumer. Such sales are normally in small quantities and may include the rendering of services incidental to and supportive of the sale of such merchandise.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.18055 Residential Development

"Residential Development": A project containing one (1) or more residential dwelling units, including mobilehomes, or a subdivision of land for the purpose of constructing one (1) or more residential dwelling units.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.18060 Responsible Person

"Responsible person": For the purposes of Erosion Control. Any person who creates a condition which may lead to accelerated erosion. If a specific person cannot be identified, the owner of the land where such condition exists shall be considered the responsible person.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.18065 Reversion to Acreage

"Reversion to Acreage": The process by which subdivided real property may be reverted to acreage.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.18070 Reviewing Authority

"Reviewing Authority": Person, body or agency authorized to render land use decisions or provide technical recommendations to the Planning Agency.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.18072 Right-of-way.

"Right-of-way": Any strip or area of land, including surface, overhead, or underground, granted by easement, for construction and maintenance according to a designated use, such as drainage canals and ditches, electric power and telephone lines, gas, oil, water, and other pipelines, highways and roads and/or flowage or impoundment of surface waters

Adopted Ordinance 3864 (2002)

812.18080 Road or Roadway

"Road or Roadway": An open way for vehicular traffic.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.18081 Road Easement, Private.

"Private Road Easement": Any property which is reserved for road purposes to provide access for property owners to their private property, provided that such easements are not included in the definition of "street" herein.

Adopted Ordinance 3864 (2002)

812.18085 Road Easement

"Road Easement": Any property which is reserved for or in general use for road purposes to provide access for the public to otherwise inaccessible parcels of land, provided that such easements are not included in the definition herein of "street".

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.18080 Road System

"Road System": The classification of streets and highways by their diverse functions and design. The following is the commonly used hierarchy of streets and highways for planning purposes:

- (a) Local Street: A roadway allowing access to abutting land, serving local traffic only.
- (b) Collector: A street used by traffic to travel from local streets to secondary or major highways; usually it allows direct access to abutting properties.
- (c) Emergency Access Route: A two-lane street of high standards, designed, constructed and specifically identified as an emergency access route to serve as a collector or distributor of neighborhood traffic and as an alternative access route in an emergency situation.
- (d) Major Arterial: A road or thoroughfare which serves through traffic movement across urban areas, subject to controlled access from properties fronting on the right-of-way; intersecting streets are subject to appropriate spacing.
- (e) Secondary Highway: A street serving traffic from collector streets and major highways which provides for traffic movement to and from traffic generators and attractors; the street is subject to controlled access from the properties fronting on the right-of-way; intersecting streets are subject to appropriate spacing.
- (f) Major Highway: A street or thoroughfare which serves through traffic movement across urban areas or to major traffic generators and attractors; it is subject to controlled access from properties fronting on the right-of-way; intersecting streets are subject to appropriate spacing.
- (g) Mountain Secondary Highway: A controlled access, moderate speed, two-lane highway, designed and constructed to accommodate high volumes of intercommunity traffic.
- (h) Mountain Expressway: A limited access, high speed, four-lane highway, designed and constructed to accommodate large volumes of intercommunity traffic. The mountain expressway connects intensely developed areas and points of interest.
- (i) Freeway: A multilane highway with full grade separation (i.e., intersections are separated by under or overpasses), median strips and fencing or landscaping strips along the sides. It basically services intercity and interstate traffic.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.18085 Rumpus or Recreation Room

"Rumpus or Recreation Room": A single room in a main building or in an accessory building, designed or used exclusively for recreational purposes by the occupants or guests of the occupants of the premises.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.18090 Runoff

"Runoff": The movement of water over the ground surface.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)